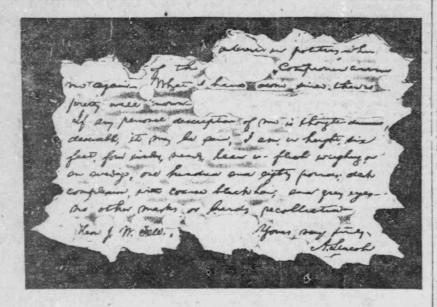
An Interesting Relic Chat Is Reminiscent Of Abraham Lincoln

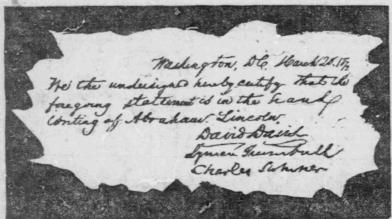
NE OF the most interesting relics of Abraham Lincoln is now in possession of C. N. Strevell of t lake. It is a section of door casting. The slab of wood shows the raves of time. It is not beautifully ined and varnished, nor would it be sidered an ornament to a modern nesion, but this bit of wood is sacred, against it the great president. "But," Mr. Lincoln continued, 'even if what you say should turn out to be true. I do not see how that would necessitate my nomination, as you seem ages of time. It is not beautifully grained and varnished, nor would it be considered an ornament to a modern mansion, but this bit of wood is sacred, for against it the great president pressed his gaunt form while Mr. Strevel's father took his measure. The

therk is there now, a faint nick in the wood near its base. It shows President Lincoln to have been almost exactly six feet four inches in height. It was just thirty-six years ago today that John Wilkes Booth fired the first they plurged a nation into day that John Wilkes Booth fired the shot that plunged a nation into mourning such as it had not experienced since the messengers hurried from Mount Vernon with the tidings that the loved Washington was no more. To no citizen did the grief have a bitterer personal tinge than to Judge J. W. Strevell, formerly of Pontiac, list, but now a leader of the bar of Miles City, Mont. Judge Strevell had known Lincoln personally and well.

cessitate my nomination, as you seem to think. He then said, which his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith, stated to me afterwards, was probably as much as he ever said to anyone: 'I have thought that I might be named for the second place on the ticket, but not for anything higher.'

place on the ticket, but not to the thing higher.'
"Talking in relation to this matter as he had presented it, I asked him who would, in his judgment, be nominated. He said: 'I think Mr. Seward will be





And, like all who had been admitted to the friendship of this great Ameri-can, his affection for him was of the

sylvarmest character.

Judge Strevell was a young lawyer of Pontiac when Lincoln, following the ourt circuit, came there to try cases.

Was some years before he was mentimed for the presidency but the

court circuit, came there to try cases. It was some years before he was mentioned for the presidency, but the greath so of the man was beginning to manifest itself; he was a leader among leaders. In a letter to his son of recent date, Judge Strevell tells how he happened to measure Mr. Lincoln. Here is the story in his own words:

"The young men of Pontiac, ills., in the winter before Mr. Lincoln was nominated for president, had undertaken to maintain a lecture course, which was more in vogue then than now. Among the lecturers secured was Mr. Lincoln. I introduced him to a very large audience, and before introducing him I asked him what subject I should announce for his lecture, and he replied. The Wheel and Axle. That lecture, though one of the most interesting I ever heard before or since, was never found in his papers; it was a written lecture, but no trace of it was ever obtained after his death.

"He was entertained at our house during the night, and after the lecture there was a general reception, a large number of citizens of the town calling upon him during the evening. After the reception had closed and all of our family except. Mr. Lincoln and myself received an autograph letter written entirely in his own hand. It was sent to main the Alexander of the was never made."

Toward the close of his first term President Lincoln appointed Judge Strevell cashier in the New Orleans custom house and he was engaged in his duties there when the news came that Lincoln had fallen at the hands of an assassin.

Some time ago C. N. Strevell was visiting his old hime in Pontiac, which is now occupied by his father-in-law. He had heard the story of how his father-in-law. He had heard the story of how his father-in-law. He had heard the story of how his father-in-law. He had heard the story of how his father-in-law. He had heard the story of how his father-in-law. He had heard the story of how his father-in-law. He had heard the story of how his father-in-law wisting his old hime in Pontiac, which is now occupied by his

and anti-slavery, and one portion of the country was in sentiment entirely arrayed against the other, the north against the south, and the heated condition of the public mind soon eventuated in the clash of arms. Our conversation was largely upon this subject. I said to him, 'I believe you will be nominated for president at the approaching convention in Chicago.'

"I did not then know what his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith, afterwards told me was true, that he did not like to have anyone say to him that he would be nominated; I suppose it was upon the ground that there was a great deal of that talk which he himself regarded as flippant and much of it said perhaps, with a mere idea to piease him. This he did not like. In answer he asked me, with rather a stern countenance, why I said that.

"I soon gave him proof that I did not say it without what I regarded as a good reason for doing so—he and Douglas had had their joint debate two years before. I said to him: Douglas will be numinated at Baltimore, and the people will never be satisfied until you and he have had this centest out on a broader field than the one in which you were engaged in your joint debate." "This was a conviction of mine, and I think it immediately addressed itself to him as a conviction. "Well,' he said, 'what you say of Mr. Douglas being' little Drug company, Salt Lake City, Utah."

"I often met Mr. Lincoln during my residence in Illinois and had many con-versations with him in relation to pro-

windows of the Scott-Strevell Hardware company.

Mr. Strevell has another interesting souvenir of Lincoln in the shape of an autobiography of the president written in his own hand. It was sent to Jesse W. Fell of Normal, Ills., at Mr. Fell's request. After President Lincoln was killed, Mr. Fell had reproductions of the manuscript made and Mr. Strevell has one of them framed. Through his courtesy the conclusion of the autobiography is herewith repro-

framily except. Mr. Lincoin and myself had retired, he and I sat up until about 12 o'clock in conversation I could repeat here, but it is not necessary to do so. I do not know, nor have I been able to emember at all, what incident it was that brought up the subject of his height. He said that he was 6 feet 4 inches.

"I told him that it scarcely seemed possible to me that he was four inches taller than myself; I was just six feet. But, at all events, he said: You can take my height if you wish, and I did so, he standing with his back to the door casing and I taking his measure with great caution, I think with a two-foot rule. I remember very distinctly when I was placing the rule on top of his head to get as near a perfect level as I could, noticing how heavy and coarse his black hair was ure was taken in his stocking feet; he had a heavy head of hair and it was very coarse and black. The measure was taken in his stocking feet; he had some time previous to that pulled off his boots, and he proved to be just the height you will find on the door casing, which I think is exactly 6 feet 4. If you should be at all interested in any portion of the conversation I had with him that evening I can give you a sample of it.

"The time of which I am speaking was in the troublous days of slavery and anti-slavery, and one portion of the country was in sentiment entirely arrayed against the other, the north against the south, and the heated condition of the public mind soon eventulated in the clock of arms of the country was in sentiment entirely arrayed against the other, the north against the south, and the heated condition of the public mind soon eventulated in the clock of arms of the country was in sentiment entirely arrayed against the other, the north against the south, and the heated condition of the public mind soon eventulated in the clock of arms of the manuscript made and Mr. Strevell has one of them never with reproductions of the manuscript in and Mr. Strevell has one of them never with reproductions of the manus

On April 27 the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets from all Utah points to Denver and return at half rates. Tickets good fifteen days. Call at 201 Main street

(All notices for this column must anded in before 6 p. m. Saturday.)

Episcopal.

St. Mark's Cathedral.—Rt. Rev. Abiel Leonard, S. T. D., bishop; Very Rev James B. Eddie, B. D., dean. First Sunday after Easter, April 14: 8 a. m., holy communion; 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 9:20 a. m., branch Sunday school at Fort Douglas; 11 a. m., merping prayer and sermon, "The Power of the Resurrection." The Easter music will be repeated. At 7:30 p. m., prayer and address on "Liffe's Awakering." All interested are cordially invited. All seats free.

St. Paul's Associate Mission.—Rev. Ellis Bishop, rector; Rev. R. S. Stringfellow, Rev. Millidge Walker, associates. April 14, first (Low) Sunday after Easter.

St. Peter's Chapel.—Fifth North and Fifth West streets. Sunday school at 3 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 4 p. m.

St. John's Chapel.—Perkins' addition. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's Church.—Main and Fourth South streets, Rev. Millidge Walker, rector. First Sunday after Easter, April 14, 1901; 8 a. m., hojy communion; 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon, with repetition of Easter music; 6:39 p. m., Bible class, under the instruction of Professor George M. Marshall; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon. Tuesday, April 16, 1901, 2 p. m., Ladies' guild in Guild room. Friday, April 19, 1901, 11 a. m., holy communion; 1:30 p. m., evening prayer; op. m., Sunday school teachers' meeting in rector's study. Saturday, April 20, 1901, 7:30 p. m., Boys' club, 115 East First South street.

Congregational. First Congregational Church,—Corner First South and Fourth East. Rev. Claence T. Brown, pastor. Public worship. 1 o'clock sharp. Morning address! Miss Murcutt of Australia, subject. "Tlest Use of Life." Sunday school at 12: 7. P. S. C. E., 6:15. All invited. No oth wening service.

Plymouth Congregational Church.— Third North, near First West. Rev. F. E. Bigelow, pastor. Services: 9:45 a. m., Bible school; Il a. m., public worship; 1:15 p. m., Christian Endeavor; 8 p. m., preaching service, sermon by Rev. C. T. Brown, D. D. Wednesday evening, pray-er meeting. Thursday afternoon, mis-slonary tea at 158 North Third West. Thursday evening, Iliustrated lecture on "Australia," by Miss Murcutt. The pub-ic is invited.

Phillips Congregational Church.—Fifth touth and Seventh East Streets. Rev. P. Simpkin, pastor. Services this day at la.m., "Home Mission Miracles." Evening at 7:30, "The Cross of Jesus." Anthem t each service. Sunday school at 12:15. hristian Endeavor at 6:15. All are very ordially invited to these services.

Presbyterian.

Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Second East and Second South streets. Rev. W. M. Paden, D. D., pastor; Rev. Henry W. Bloch, assistant. Reception of members and communion service at 11 o'clock; Sunday school at 12:46; Junior Endeavor meeting at 4 o'clock; Young People's meeting at 6:45. Evening service at 7:45. Topic for the evening: "TheMaking of the Man Phillips Brooks, fifth in the series of "Prophets and Saints of the Nineteenth Century." Seats are free at all services, and the public cordially invited.

Burlington Chapel.—Corner Indiana avenue and Navajo street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:39 p.m. by Dean W. W. Randolph. Sunday school at 3:15 p.m. Friday evening service at 8.

Ric Grande Chapel.—Second South be-ween Ninth and Tenth West. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Calvary Baptist Church (colore).—29½
South West Temple. Sunday services:
Sabbath school, 2:30 p. m.‡ gospel song
services at 7:30 p. m. J. Gordon McPherson will preach from the subject, "The
Gospel Message," at 8:15 o'clock. Midweek prayer service, Tuesday at 7:30;
Young Pepple's Lyceum every Wednesday
evening, 7:30. The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

Methodist.

First M. E. Church.—32 East Third South street, between Main and State street. Hev. Alfred H. Henry, pastor. At II a. m. the pastor will preach on "The Supreme Ambitton of Jesus." At 7:30 p. m., Miss Florence Murcutt of Australia, representing the worlds W. C. T. U., will deliver an address. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. All seats Iree. Strangers cordially welcomed at all services. The men's meeting will be held at 7:20 Monday evening. All men cordially invited.

Lutheran.

Holy Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church....336 South Fourth East street. Rev. Herbert Martens, pastor Sunday, Quasimodo Geniti; Sunday school at 10 a.m.; divine service at 11 a.m. The Rev. George W. Sandt of Philadelphia. editor of The Lutheran and secretary of the board of English Home Missons, will preach. No service in the evening You are invited.

Church of Christ, Scientist, Holds services in its church edifice 2t 336 Hast Third South street, as follows: Surnday school, 10 a. m.; church service, 11 a. m

At the Y. M. C. A. rooms, corner of Main and First South streets. Young men's meeting today at 4 p. m., addressed by Dr. Alice M. Seabrook of Philadelphia and Miss Florence Murcutt of Australia, both to speak on the same subject: "Life and Its Possibilities." All men are cordially invited. Dr. Paden's class for the study of the "International Sunday School Lessons" meets every Saturday at 4 p. m., and all teachers and others interested in this study are invited.

Truth Center.

Truth Center will hold services at 11 a.m., at Madame Helen Thiessen's parlors, 302 Constitution building. Everybody welcome. Topic: "There Is Infinite Wisdom In Everything We See."

Twelfth Ward Sunday School. Sunday school review at the Twelfth ward meeting house at 10 a. m., Sunday,

Tonight and Tomorrow Night and each day and night during this p. m.; evening prayer and sermon at 4 p. m.

St. John's Chapel.—Perkins' addition. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Mill Creek Mission.—Scott's school house. Evening prayer and sermon at 4 p. m.

St. Paul's Church.—Main and Fourth St. Paul's Church.—Main and Fourth Stor. First Sunday after Easter, April 14, 1901. S a. m., holy communion; 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 14 a. m. morning prayer.

Shows People How to Use their Faces

(New York Herald.)

On a certain dingy old building of Sixth avenue there are several dingy signs, and one of them, dingier if possible than any of the others, bears the name of Professor Felix Pippit, instructor in the art of facial expression. Professor Pippit is a little old man, as dingy in appearance as his surroundings, but with a countenance which in comparison can only be likened to the "after taking" picture of a patent medicine advertisement. His plastic features at once suggest the master of pantomime.

I found him to be a jolly old chap when I discovered him in his studio the other day, after having climbed three flights of rickety stairs. We had the room quite to ourselves. It was very sparsely furnished, the principal article of furniture being a cheval glass, before which the professor informed me he required his pupils to stand while he instructed them in facial expression. He said he had no classes, but merely gave lessons to individuals in private.

"No, I have no connection with the stage," he said, in answer to a question. "I have no the stage, he said, in answer to a question. "I have no find month of society is my present field. My pupils are recruited from among those who would grace the bails of fashion, men and women alike. Some of them are young, but not all.

"Many persons, as you are doubtless aware, are rendered uncomfortable in society by displaying emotions in their faces which they would rather conceal. For instance, it is considered iil bred to exhibit surprise, no matter how great the provocation.

"I teach my pupils to have perfect control of the facial muscles and to conceal

ibit surprise, no matter how great the rovocation.

"I teach my pupils to have perfect conrol of the facial muscles and to conceal he expression of those obnoxious emotions. I teach them to be perfeatly passive, or to simulate various expressions, is occasion may require. Perhaps I can illustrate my meaning more clearly with a practical demonstration."

The professor for my benefit then went through a series of facial contortions supposed to portray mirth, indifference, condescension, pensiveness, ennui and the various other emotions, which are regarded as indispensable in society. "Bashfulness is one of my specialties," he went on. "I could even show you testimonials from persons whom I have cured of blushing. In fact, after a three months course under my tuition I'll guarantee that you will be able to go home to your wife at 4 o'clock in the morning and give her the old story about the sick friend, and, with the proper expression on your face, even disarm her suspicion."





Property in New York Valued at \$300,000,000.

STORY LIKE A ROMANCE

EARLY DAYS OF REPUBLIC.

Washington, April 12.—The history of he colossal fortune of the late Robert Edwards reads like one of Alexander Dumas' finest romances, but the facts well known families among the early settlers of Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky.

The records of Northumberland county, Virginia, show that Robert Edwards, son of William Edwards of Lancaster county, who married Miss Mary Nicholson Haden, and whose mother was Ann Harrison, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, and an ancestor of the two presidents of that name, was, in 1735, when 22 years old, fined fifty pounds of tobacco for absenting himself from the parish church for thirty days, which fine he reluctantly paid, and then "removed from the state to Manhattan island, N. Y.," where he purchased land and became a wealthy shipowner.

In 1783, while New York City was still occupied by British troops, being in ill health and discouraged, Robert Edwards leased his real estate, on which the lower part of Broadway and adjacent streets are now located, for a small consideration. wards, son of William Edwards of Lan-

adjacent streets are now located, for a small consideration, and soon after started on a sea voyage, from winch, however, he never returned. The lease stipulated that "at the end of the term of ninety-nine years, or, twenty years later, as might be arranged between the heirs and lessees, the property, with all improvements thereon, should revert to his heirs." He died a bachelor, leaving two brothers, Haden and Benjamin Edwards, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, his only heirs.

Benjamin Harrison Edwards, the younger brother, removed to Loudoun

younger brother, removed to Loudous county, where he died, leaving chil

Benjamin, the second son, married, in 1784, Margaret Beall, daughter of Ninian Beall of Montgomery county, Maryland, and located at Mount Pleasant, in that county. He was a member of the Maryland state convention that ratified the federal constitution and subsequently represented his district in congress. His son Ninian Edwards. subsequently represented his district in congress. His son, Ninian Edwards, removed to Kentucky in 1803 and became successively territorial governor and United States senator in Illinois. The third son, Sanford, served on the staff of General Marion during the Revolutionary war and settled in South Carolina. His oldest daughter married Mr. Morris of Morrisiainia, N. Y. His fourth son married Elizabeth Monroe of Westmoreland county, Virginia, a

distinguished lawyer, removed to Ken-tucky and had issue, John Pope, United States senator and president pro tem of the senate, 1811; Governor Nathaniel Pope, grandfather of Major General John Pope, United States army, and other children.

The second daughter, Mary Edwards, married William Ashmore of Kentucky, and the third and youngest daughter

and the third and youngest daughter

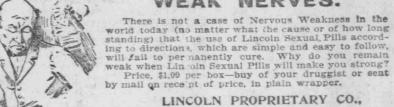
dren. Haden Edwards, who had charge of his father's estate in Lancaster county, married Penelope Sanford of Stafford county, and had issue of four sons and three daughters. John, the eldest son, removed in 1780 to Kentucky, then a county of Virginia, which he represented in the legislature of the state, and subsequently, on the admission of the territory into the Union as a state, in 1792, he was elected United States senator.

Story of Descendants.

Benjamin, the second son, married, in 1784, Margaret Beall, daughter of Ninian Beall of Montgomery county, Maryland, and located at Mount Pleasant, in that county. He was a member

D'Abruzzi Going for the South Pole.

WEAK NERVES.



M'Coy s Prescription Pharmacy, 5th East and 3rd South, and Van Dyke Drug Store, 280 South Main, Salt Lake City, Exclusive Agents.

Lovely.

inst arrived at Z. C. M. I. and are btainable this week at our Cloak Dent. Our stock of seasonable suits choicest in the State in style and TTAVE just arrived at Z. C. M. I. and are obtainable this week at our Cloak Department. Our stock of seasonable suits is the choicest in the State in style and quality, and is offered at reasonable prices. Ladies who insist on having tasteful goods will not fail to view our extensive assortment and become our patrons.

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Wash Goods.

As usual, Z. C. M. I. leads in this line of merchandise, as well as in others. We have the best, the prettiest, the cheapest. Our large stock is now offered to the public, all new, stylish and good. We will not waste your time reading unnecessary words of praise---our superior goods speak for themselves.

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.